The People's Korea

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New York Times Gives Warning of Another Shah

Reagan Blesses Authoritarian Chon

DPRK Calls Commutation Political, Physical Death Rap

Pyongyang on Jan. 27 declared Chon's step to commute the death sentence on Mr. Kim Dae Jung to life imprisonment means a political death sentence aimed at depriving Mr. Kim of his life as a politician and a virtual physical death sentence designed to take his life behind the bars.

Pyongyang also accused the Americans and the Japanese of conspiring with Chon to eliminate the opposition leader.

This analysis came in a joint statement issued by 16 public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(See full text of the statement on page 4)

The statement said that the commutation action, to all intents and purposes, is a product of the political artifice employed by the junta for its own sake, not because it has mercy or humanitarianism. It stated, "The Chon Du Hwan group staged the drama of commuting the penalty upon Kim Dae Jung in an attempt to embellish its anti-national nature." It, the statement recalled, "was revealed in butchering fellow countrymen, usurping power at the point of the bayonet and seeking the anti-communist confrontation and the parmanent division of the nation in collusion with outside forces over the past one year."

Its aim was "to win public favour and escape isolation with the 'presidential' election at hand and to remain power," the statement remarked.

Pyongyang, in the joint statement, portrayed Mr. Kim Dae Jung as a democratic politician who had been engaged in legal activities in demand for democracy and the peaceful reunification of north and south Korea.

It stressed that there is no reason for his just activities reflecting the will and desire of the south Korean grass-roots to be branded as a plot for a rebellion and for him to be thrown into prison and sentenced even to harsh penalty at the murderous court.

The United States and Japanese governments welcomed Chon's "clemency" order immediately after the commutation announcement, a clear proof that they are conspirators of the Chon junta in its farce, said the statement.

People's Daily

The Chinese People's Daily Jan. 25 printed a commentary headlined "Illegal Sentence on Kim Dae Jung Must Be Revoked."

The commentary said:

On January 23, the Chon Du Hwan clique of south Korea declared that the death sentence on well-known democrat Kim Dae Jung had been commuted to life imprisonment.

Chon Du Hwan's decision to yield to the stern denunciation by the people in north and south Korea and world public was aimed at easing political pressures from all sides and improving his position.

But this hypocritical concession cannot cover up the hateful nature of the fascist dictator.

The Chon Du Hwan clique only commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment, refusing to withdraw the illegal verdict on Kim Dae Jung. This only shows that they intend to continue to persecute him and maintain their fascist rule in south Korea.

It must be noted that the Chon Du Hwan clique recently has come out with a "proposal" for "mutual visits of the supreme chiefs of the north and south Korean authorities." This was no more than an ill-advised burlesque to raise the price of his bid before the "presidential" election.

The peoples of all countries who love justice should condemn the fascist crimes of the Chon Du Hwan clique and make continued efforts to forcethe south Korean authorities to immediately withdraw all the illegal sentences on Kim Dae Jung and other patriotic figures and release them unconditionally.

Reagan-Chon Joint Communique

U.S. President Reagan on Feb. 2 blessed the role of south Korean dictator Chon Du Hwan as "a man committed to" to the defense of "vital American stakes" in south Korea, strategic, political, and economic, as The New York Times sounded the same day a stern warning of presaging over the demise of another shah.

The Reagan-Chon talks which were ended by toasts and the issue of the joint communique brought home to the south Korean people that their freedom, democracy and human rights are far outweighed by the strategic American considerations the Americans supported and helped the termination of democracy in south Korea.

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Highlights of the Reagan-Chon Joint Communique

no withdrawal of American forces from south Korea

resumption of the U.S.-south Korean security consultative meeting in late spring

supply of arms-making technology to south Korea

support for the "two-Korea" policy in the form of Chon's Jan. 12 offer to have "north-south Korean summits

cross recognition

emergency energy cooperation to Seoul

Reagan's plan to visit south Korea

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As a senior American State Department official disclosed, the issues of democracy and human rights were not raised in the talks and the joint communique has no reference to those issues. The issue of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a foremost democratic leader of south Korea, was dismissed as "a past issue," in the words of the same official. He said, "We are looking to the future and not the past."

This blunt picture of the Americans is certain to rekindle and pour oil on the anti-American sentiments in south Korea which surfaced during the last years of President Carter. An open support for the dictator is "the very cause of future trouble in the form of anti-American backlashes. Future outbursts of anti-American feelings would result in a possible forced end to American presence which Reagan and Chon are determined to prevent.

Signal of American Resolve To Remain Pacific, Asian Power

In a statement to send off the south Korean client, the American godfather stated that the maintenance of U.S. military forces in south Korea has vital significance to the United States. He added that there were no underestimating America's vital interests in the Asian and Pacific Basin. U.S. Asian allies "will have our continued support as our European allies have."

In a bid to justify the presence of the United States as "a reliable Pacific power, the joint communique cited the alleged threat from the north which Japanese Foreign Minister Ito called groundless. The communique referred to "the continuing threats to peace in the area" and "commended" "the modernization of the south Korea armed forces."

The senior State Department official argued that Pyongyang's defense capability "could lead to an attack at almost any time." The Americans and south Koreans said in the joint communique the U.S. military presence in south Korea was in the interest of "deterring and defending against aggression as an indispensable condition for peace and stability in Northeast Asia."

Reagan is saying that the division of Korea is vital to the effort of the United States to remain an Asian and Pacific power and preserve its sphere of influence throughout the basin region, because the Asian and Pacific area has assumed equal importance as Western Europe.

The joint communique, the State Department official commented,

(Continued on page 8)

Chon DC Visit Big Mistake in U.S. Foreign Policy: Ranard

Four leading activists for south Korean democracy declared on Jan. 30 at the National Press Club in Washington, the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment does not mean the end of the problem.

They called United States government's decision to invite Chon Du Hwan to Washington a full endorsement of the undemocratic system and a big mistake in U.S. foreign policy.

The press conference was called by Mr. Mun Dong Hwan, a professor at Hanguk Theological College, Mr. Li Song Ho, a younger brother of Kim Dae Jung's wife, Mr. Donald L. Ranard, former director of the Office of Korean Affairs of the U.S. State Department at the time of the 1973 Kim Dae Jung abduction case and Mr. Pharis J. Harvey, secretary-general of the U.S. campaign to free Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

Prof. Mun and Mr. Li, declaring Mr. Kim Dae Jung is guiltless, demanded he and his codefendants must be released.

Prof. Mun said that it is very regrettable because Chon's U.S. visit would have unhappy consequences for south Korea, and added that he was filled with indignation.

Recalling the United States Department described the charges against Mr. Kim Dae Jung as "farfetched," Mr. Ranard said his case was not over with the commutation.

An invitation of Chon Du Hwan to the United States means the approval of the present south Korea, an unappropriate judgement in foreign policy conduct, warned the former Korean desk chief.

Called the current Chon visit a second coup since the December 1979 coup, he pointed out that it would make other countries like Japan easier to invite Chon to visit their countries.

Meanwhile, Koreans residing in Los Angeles, the United States, staged a demonstration on January 28 against Chon Du Hwan's trip to the United States, according to a foreign press report.

When Chon Du Hwan arrived at the Los Angeles International Airport that day over 200 Koreans held a powerful demonstration outside the airport carrying placards reading "Oppose Military Regime" and "Democracy to South Korea."

When Chon arrived at a hotel of Los Angeles several dozen Koreans staged a demonstration in front of the hotel carrying slogan boards reading "Down With Murderer Chon Du Hwan" and "Dictator Unwanted" and loudly singing the song "We Shall Overcome."

A demonstration was also held in the residential quarters of Koreans. When Chon was passing through the residential quarters by car, many Koreans turned onto the street and staged a demonstartion shouting slogans denouncing his violation of human rights.

Some demonstrators carried symbolic coffins declaring the destruction of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Demonstrators held traitor Chon Du Hwan responsible for the massacre of Kwangju citizens and branded him as a "vampire."

Demonstrators carry anti-Chon signs as they march outside the United Nations waiting for the arrival of Chon Du Hwan on Feb. 1.

New York Times Editorial

The New York Times in its Jan. 2 editorial said: (excerpt)

It's not just the luck of the draw that has brought South Korea's Chun Doo Hwan to Washington in the second week of the Reagan presidency. President Chun needs the legitimizing approval of the United States, his country's chief ally and customer. And he wouldn't be here if President Reagan weren't willing, up to a point, to oblige. What happens may thereby define the new administration's approach to an old and thorny problem — doing business with the "free" world's authoritarian regimes.

Gen. Chun is now plainly in charge in Seoul, following in the hard-knuckled fashion of his slain predecessor and mentor, Park Chung Hee. Having devised a new constitution,, which his people dutifully ratified in a plebiscite, Gen. Chun will almost certainly be elected this year to what is supposed to be a single, seven-year term.

It is a painfully familiar pattern, and its unfolding caused dismay during the Carter years. But distaste was outweighed by the same strategic considerations that persuaded the Carter administration to continue deploying 38,000 U.S. troops in South Korea. Human rights ardor was also chilled by fears of unsettling a booming Korean economy that relies heavily on American loans and markets.

As Gen. Chun completes his state visit, every American word and gesture will be minutely analyzed, and not just in Seoul. But the trick for Mr. Reagan will be to distance himself from one policy of — rather than the cause of — human rights. If his toasts become a shade too effusive, his words could haunt him as surely as Jimmy Carter's accolades to the shah of Iran.

Chongsan-ri Method: New Approach to Agricultural Management

The Chongsan-ri spirit and method were conceived and defined in February, 1960 by President Kim Il Sung when he visited the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province.

He stayed there 15 days and gave detailed guidance to the local farmers and managerial personages. On February 8 he called a general membership meeting of the Party organization there. He delivered a speech "For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture" from which emerged a new management method, known as the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

In a nutshell, the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher bodies help the lower and the superiors assist those under them and always go down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of the actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems. It is giving priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlisting their conscious enthusiasm and initiative.

In other words, this new management method requires managerial personages to lead people and learn from them.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and method fully contributed to the development of agriculture, as it provided solutions to all the problems arising in agriculture throughout the country after the completion of the agricultural cooperation and socialist reorganization of private trade and industry in late August, 1958. Those issues were especially evident in the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

The problems the Chongsan Cooperative Farm faced were: Managerial personages did not concentrate all their efforts on farm work; farm work was not carried out in a planned way; manpower was wasted due to irrational distribution of manpower; the socialist principle of distribution was violated; the management board members lacked of the sense of responsibility; and the Party members were not educated adequately.

A view of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm where the new managerial method Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method was born

CHONGSAN-RI SPIRIT & CHONGSAN-RI METHOD

What are requirements of the Chongsan-ri spirit and method?

First: The higher bodies should help the lower and the superiors should assist those under them.

A cooperative chairman is required:

- To have a basic knowledge of soil science and plant, animal growth and a proper knowledge of farm machines
- To improve organization capability and lead role

Second: Managerial personnel should always go down to the work places in order to know well the actual conditions and find correct solutions to the problems there.

- To have open-minded exchange of knowledge with the farmers.
- The conclusion should be drawn by the chairman.
- The chairman should be versed in farming and stockbreeding and have complete understanding of the state of his cooperative.
- After discussions the chairman should make a well-considered analysis of which views are correct and which not, which views have won general approval and which have not, what good points the ayes have found and what faults the nays have detected.
- The chairman himself should carefully weigh all the views expressed and make a decision on the basis of the Party policy.
- To correctly combine general management and individual management
- The main issue should be given maximum attention in accordance with a proper priority order.
- The important thing is to achieve unity in the comradely spirit of mutual assistance and love.
- To strengthen the local Party committee
- Fulfilment of the assignments should be reviewed in good time and in case of poor performance, proper guidance should be given.

Third: Political work, work with people, should be given priority to make the workers behave themselves as masters of the country and raise their role.

- To educate every worker to unite with the Party
- Party policy should brought home to the masses.
- Full play should be given to workers' enthusiasm and initiative.

Cooperative chairmen go down to work places of their farms to know actual conditions of farms. Photo: A chairman visiting an agricultural research institue in Chongsan-ri, S. Pyongan Province

Goals of Socialist Economic Construction (2)

Industry to Grow 1,000 Times 1946

The ten long-range goals, set forth at the 6th Congress of the WPK in October last, envisage an annual output of industry in the near future 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics. When these vast goals are attained, the total industrial output value at the end of the 1980's will be 3.1 times the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial products. Then the DPRK will proudly rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress.

The industry has progressed by leaps and bounds up to date since the liberation.

The industrial output surpassed by far the pre-liberation level already in the period of peaceful construction after liberation; the industrial output in 1949 grew to 336.7% as compared with 1946.

The industrial output showed an increase of 2.8 times in the period of the post-war three-year plan (1954-56) and 3.5 times in the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

It registered an average annual increase of 12.8% in ten years from 1961, with the result that in 1970 it took only 12 days to turn out what was produced in the whole year of pre-liberation 1944.

In recent ten years the industrial output grew at a higher rate: An annual average of 15.9%.

Last year the nation's total industrial output value jumped 3.8 times the 1970 figure and 263.9 times that of 1946.

In recent years the reconstruction and expansion of iron and steel works have been energetically pushed ahead and production highly increased. Photo: A part of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, North Hwanghae Province

Mining

The mining industry is confronted with the task to supply enough ores to beat the annual goals of 120 million tons of coal, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and 15 million tons of steel in the 1980's.

Last year large coal and ore mines rich in deposits and favourable for excavation were reconstructed and expanded and new medium and small ones extensively opened up.

The Anju, Sunchon and Tokchon district coal mining complexes and other coal mines secured a number of coal fields by giving precedence to tunnelling and pit construction.

Six new coal cutting faces were opened during the last one or two months at the Ripsok Coal Mine in Anju district.

The Myonggan Coal Mine completed last year a vast project for doubling coal production capacity. It secured coal reserves for 7 years by capital tunnelling and reserves for 7 months by preparatory tunnelling.

The Songhung Mine opened eight new promising cutting faces toward the end of last year. A reconstruction and expansion project has made a fast progress at the mine, in the course of which several ore-storages of various stages have been modernly reconstructed at its dressing plant.

The coal and ore mines in all parts of the DPRK have laid solid foundations to radically increase production.

Steel

Today the DPRK is fully meeting the home demand for steel of various kinds and standards needed for the development of the national economy.

The steel industry is making rapid progress in reliance upon its own raw material and fuel.

The steel industry was severely destroyed in the Fatherland Liberation War.

But, the DPRK produced 2.2 million tons of steel in 1970 to raise per capita steel output to 158 kilograms.

After that such metallurgical installations as a 1,500 cubic-metres blast furnace and a large continuous sintering furnace with a capacity of 3 million tons were built and the metallurgical bases were readjusted and replenished as a whole, with the result that the country's steel production capacity reached 4 million tons in 1976.

In recent years the reconstruction and expansion of iron and steel works have been energetically pushed ahead and production processes have been further modernized.

The production capacity has markedly augmented at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Kangson Steel Complex, too. Along with the iron and steel works, the Musan Mine and other promising mines have been rebuilt on an expansion basis and new ore mines developed on a large-scale to lay a solid basis to drastically boost the iron ore production.

Chemistry

The chemical industry of the DPRK is making a fast progress today. In the 1980's the DPRK will turn out 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers annually.

The orlon, polyethylene and phosphatic fertilizer industries and many other new domains have been founded and the existing chemical industrial centers readjusted and reinforced to lift the chemical industry to a level where it can fully meet the increasing demands of the national economy for diverse chemical products.

The Six-Year Plan period witnessed the cropping up of new chemical fertilizer factories including a modernly-equipped urea fertilizer factory large in scale. The target of 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers was hit ahead of schedule in 1975 and its qualitative composition was markedly improved.

In recent years following the start of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the annual output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals grew at a fast rate to bring the application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields up to 1.5 tons and the paddy area of weeding by chemical means up to 97% of the total.

Oil refineries were built on the eastern and western regions and new large-scale petro-chemical centers took shape.

Today the DPRK's chemical industry turns out thousands of kinds of products including hugely needed main chemical products, basic chemicals and catalyzers.

When the Second Seven-Year Plan is carried out, the DPRK will reach a new higher stage in the realization of overall chemicalization.

In this period the output of chemical fibre will jump 1.8 times and synthetic resin two times. The output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will also grow by leaps and bounds.

(To be continued)

Confederal Republic of Koryo: Non-Boat People Solution

(1) Institutional Renunciation of Military Takeover

--Both Pyongyang and Seoul must commit themselves not to use military force or any other means at their disposal to subvert the other for takeover in a bid to establish a single socio-political, economic system throughout the Korean Peninsula;

--Both Pyongyang and Seoul must respect, recognize and tolerate their respective systems and refrain from slandering each other on the grounds that one is superior to the other in system performance and in other areas;

--Under the new concept of reunification through a confederation, the two regional governments have no regular troops and no militia units except police force as the confederal government is in control of the combined forces as the standing army of the reunified country;

--Either of Pyongyang and Seoul, reduced to autonomous entities, is in no position to divert some of the combined forces of the Confederal Government for its own partisan purposes.

(2) Co-Existence of Socialism and Capitalism

--Both the socialist system in the north and the capitalist system in the south are permitted to co-exist in the present manner as they are now;

--In south Korea the so-called free enterprise system continues to function without any change effected;

--No nationalization is permitted of private businesses and foreign economic concerns;

--To be more precise, their operations receive governmental encouragement and protection;

--South Korea is allowed to continue and expand trade with foreign countries as it does today, because it is under capitalism;

--Economic cooperation with the north, access to its raw materials, technology and market, in parallel with foreign trade, will greatly contribute to the stable expansion of the south Korean economy.

--No need is for flight of capital from south Korea to the United States, Japan and any other country.

(3) No Involvement in Foreign War

--The Confederal Government pursues the policy of military and political neutrality and non-alignment;

--A reunified confederal Korea is free of any military alliance or association or bloc;

--No treaty obligation is for a reunified Korea to go to war abroad;

--No permission is granted of the presence of foreign troops or bases on Korean soil;

--No foreign power is emboldened to attack a reunified Korea or compel her people and government to join its hostile acts against any given third country;

--The Confederal Government of Korea renounces the acquisition of nuclear weapons and converts the whole of the land into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Conclusion: No Need at All for Boat People or Refugees

--No people feel the need to flee for assylum abroad from any north-south war which has no slightest chance of renewal over reunification;

--Since no opportunity exists of a reunified Korea becoming a target of attack from any given country, there is no need for the Koreans to seek for shelter in Japan and any other country;

--With the Korean Peninsula free of any nuclear weapons, there is no space for any fear or panic at thermonuclear holocaust;

--Any vested interest group in south Korea has no fear of its assets being confiscated or nationalized and sees every reason to stay on under the confederal reunified framework;

--Any south Korean bureaucrat has no reason to go abroad for fear of possible punishment of his past conduct;

16 DPRK Public Bodies on Chon's Fraudulent Commutation

Follows a full text of the statement made public on January 27 by the 16 public organizations of Pyongyang including the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on Seoul's fraudulent act of commuting the death sentence against Kim Dae Jung

In south Korea the military fascists on January 23 after a long murderous trial of Kim Dae Jung passed the harsh penalty of life imprisonment on him as a final verdict.

The military fascist clique inflicted life imprisonment upon him, advertising that it "commuted" the death penalty ruled at the "supreme court".

This is a *de facto* political death sentence aimed to deprive him of his life as a politician and a virtual physical death sentence designed to take his life behind the bars.

The unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world people who have condemned the illegal murderous trial of democrat Kim Dae Jung and vigorously unfolded the movement for rescuing him was the discontinuation of the Chon Du Hwan group's illegal murderous trial of him and his unconditional release.

However, the Chon Du Hwan group persistently passed the heavy penalty upon Kim Dae Jung, challenging public opinion at home and abroad. This is a heinous strangulation of democracy and civil rights of the south Korean people and an intolerable insult to the world people who value human rights and have waged a powerful protest movement in demand of the acquittal of Kim Dae Jung.

In its brigandish attempts of making democrat Kim Dae Jung a victim of the fascist military rule, abusing its power, the Chon Du Hwan clique perpetrated one more indelible crime against the south Korean people who desire democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and revealed again to the world its villainous nature as a fascist hangman with no human morality or conscience.

We sternly denounce in the name of the whole nation the Chon Du Hwan fascist maniacs for illegally passing harsh penalties upon Kim Dae Jung and other personages at a barbaric and murderous trial.

The military fascists are now advertizing as if sentencing Kim Dae Jung to life imprisonment were a show of leniency and, furthermore, spreading a ridiculous lie as if they took this step, accepting his "petition".

The Chon Du Hwan group which had all along resorted so maliciously to a plot to murder him belatedly took a "commutation" step. This is not because it has leniency or humanitarianism.

It is, to all intents and purposes, a product of the political artifice employed by this clique for its own sake.

The Chon Du Hwan group staged the drama of "commuting" the penalty upon Kim Dae Jung in an attempt to embellish its anti-national nature which was revealed in butchering fellow countrymen, usurping power at the point of the bayonet and seeking the anti-communist confrontation and the permanent division of the nation in collusion with outside forces over the past one year, to win public favour and escape isolation with the "presidential election" at hand and to remain in power.

But no one would be taken in by this poor drama.

To begin with, Kim Dae Jung is not a criminal to be an object of such burlesque as the "commutation of penalty" or "leniency" of anyone.

As is widely known to the world, he is a democrat and politician who had conducted legal political activities in demand of democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country in south Korea which has been turned into a living hell of the late 20th century.

It is clear to everyone that there is no reason for his just activities reflecting the will and desire of the south Korean people to be branded as a plot for a rebellion and for him to be thrown into prison and sentenced even to harsh penalty at the murderous court.

If there is a real criminal in south Korea who should be penalized on charge of a plot for a rebellion, he is none other than traitor Chon Du Hwan.

The traitor who perpetrated crimes against the country and the nation penalizes the democratic figure who has conducted patriotic activities and tries to bury him for ever. This shameless act only brings into bolder relief the crimes of the Chon Du Hwan group a pack of fascist murderers.

The Chon Du Hwan group must give up a foolish trick which will bring about only such a result as reminding us that curses, like chickens, come home to roost, and admit the innocence of Kim Dae Jung and unconditionally set him free and step down from the illegally usurped power without delay as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

If the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique keeps detaining Kim Dae Jung in prison and restricting his freedom, the voices of protest and denunciation ringing out from every nook and corner of the world will not subside even a moment and the movement for rescuing him will further expand as the days go by.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are noisily talking about "welcome" and the like with regard to the "commutation" by the Chon Du Hwan group. This shows that they are conspirators of the puppets in their criminal farce.

The U.S. and Japanese authorities must bear the due responsibility for having conspired with the Chon Du Hwan group to bring such a grave danger as it is today to democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and must stop encouraging the puppets.

The base intrigue of the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique to murder Kim Dae Jung was frustrated temporarily by the powerful joint struggle of the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the world people protesting against the military fascists' murderous trial. But he is still in a dismal position of a man condemned to death.

The south Korean people who aspire after democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country should more vigorously rise up in firmer unity in the struggle for the acquittal of Kim Dae Jung.

One hundred and scores of governments, political parties and organisations and many personages of all circles of the world have

Photo: Kim Dae Jung being in the first session of court-martial held at the army headquarters in Seoul on August 14, 1980 (Second from the right)

conducted the movement to save Kim Dae Jung as an international movement on an unprecedented scale, merging their voices of protest. This movement dealt a blow at the murderous plot of the south Korean military hooligans and helped towards checking their reckless acts.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that the governments and political parties of all countries of the world, international democratic organisations and public organisations and peace-loving peoples of all countries will sternly denounce the Chon Du Hwan clique's fascist repression and keep up their vigorous struggle to have Kim Dae Jung released.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland
The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
The Central Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea
The Korean Journalists Union
The Korean Christians Federation
The Korean Buddhists Federation
The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification
The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association
The Korean Students Committee
The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity

Illegality of Kim's Trial

As expected, Seoul spared the life of Kim Dae Jung.

The south Korean Chon junta commuted Kim's sentence to life in prison and reduced the jail terms of his co-defendants. On the other hand, the United States stressed "long standing and exceptionally friendly ties" with Seoul at the Reagan-Chon summit, while the Japanese government defreezed the ¥19 billion loan to south Korea by the end of last month. On the face, the situation surrounding Kim's affair seems to return to "normal", but Kim must spend his whole life in prison on "far-fetched charges" and most of press reports bypass the question of the illegality o Kim's trial.

Far-fetched Indictment

A high ranking official of Japan's Foreign Ministry January 28 said that the government would no longer request a copy of the full text of Seoul's court-martial ruling sentencing Kim Dae Jung to death on the grounds that Kim's death sentence had been commuted. In fact, the Seoul authorities can't deliver a copy of the ruling to the Japanese government because it is full of inconsistencies.

To make a long story short, the point of charges brought against the dissident leader was that he was behind-the scene mastermind of the Kwangju incident, last May and massive anti-"government" demonstrations staged by 80 percent of all the university students nation-wide. He was charged with attempting overthrow of the Chon "regime". These charges are based on Seoul's allegation that he is an "ardent Communist". Although slain strongman Pak Jung Hi was not able to call him even a "pinko", Chon Du Hwan openly described him as a "diehard Communist". In order to supp0rt its stand, the court-martial alleged that he was associated with the northern "Communist line" through Hanmintong known as the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy and the Unification of the Country. While in exile in Japan and the U.S. in 1970 and 71, the allegation went, he formed two organizations, two branches of Hanmintong in Tokyo and Washington, for an anti-Pak Jung Hi movement, and met in Seoul with a "north Korean spy" twice. Both Hanmintong are far from allied with Pyongyang. For example, Hanmintong did not respond to north-south negotiations for territorial reintegration proposed by the DPRK Government at the beginning of last year. No factual basis was given for the allegation that Kim met a "north Korean spy". It is only too natural that by his profession as a statesmen, he should have met with many people of various strata.

One of the most definite features of last year's student movement is its independence of outside political forces including that of Opposition parties. This was clearly seen in their slogans. "The New Democratic Party (ex-No. 1 Opposition party), awaken!" and "All the Opposition people, unite!" Rather, the students exented a considerable influence on the Opposition movement. It is worthy to recall that Kim himself urged the students to exercise self-reliance. It is also remarkable that when the Kwangju uprising occurred on May 20, he was already taken into custody by the martial law command.

Abnormal Court Procedure

The procedure of trials which was quoted by the January 24 issue of the Japanese mass-circulation daily "Mainichi Shimbun" by saying as "aberrant" was also full of contradictions.

The court-martial of Kim Dae Jung and other defendants was carried out at a shotgun pace unthinkable in a democracy. In the interview with The People's Korea held on September 23, last year, Satoki Hidenori, a prestigious lawyer and member of the Japan Committee to Investigate the Kim Dae Jun trial said: "It is entirely unthinkable that the examination should have finished in twenty days from the day when the first hearing was held. It is very questionable that the Seoul authorities actually staged the trial or not. From our standpoint as lawyers, it is against common sense and unthinkable that a trial should have been held in such a pace of an important incident which may warrant sentencing a defendant to death. In Japan, if the authorities intend to finish the trial as early as possible, it takes at least several months to finish the examination".

On July 31, Kim and other defendants were indicted; on August 14, the first court-martial session started; on September 4, all the examination of their charges were finished; on September 11, the closing argument of the prosecutor was made, and on September 17, the second verdict was held.

Since his arrest, Kim's whereabouts was not known. Nobody had ever met him. Even his wife Li Hui Ho, once under house arrest, was not allowed to have contact with him until a few days before the trial opened. Then the authorities granted only ten-minute visit. No defense counsel of his own choice had been hired. Even a "government"-patronized attorney could not pass an eye over the written evidence. Generally, an attorney, in advance, has the right to peruse a written evidence.

Torture

What surprised the foreign observers was that during the examinations, most of the defendants were tortured. In the third session of the trial held on September 21, last year, Kim Dae Jung testified "I was questioned 15 hours a day for two months. Sometimes, I was stripped naked ... and driven to the very point of torture." And he added "I was extremely tired, mentally as well as physically, so I signed some statements against my will, thinking I could deny them in court." Relatives of some other prisoners said in the interview with The Newsweek on August 25, last year: "Captives have been tortured into making false confessions." Some of the prisoners were kept in a windowless cell about 25 feet square for as long as eighteen days. Prof. Li Mun Yong of Hangkuk Theological College had been beaten severely and was unable to raise one of his arms.

Analysis of "Team Spirit"

Washington and Seoul have begun this year's first joint military maneuver and the first since the inauguration of the ultraright wing President Ronald Reagan. The two-month war game, dubbed "Team Spirit '81", is the largest of its annual series involving about 100,000 south Korean soldiers and 60,000 GIs in south Korea, from the U.S. mainland and other Pacific theaters.

Review of Past War Games

"Team Spirit '81" is the sixth since the annual war games began in 1976, and the third since the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command was established in December 1978.

- The first annual combined military maneuver was held in a March-April 1976 period whose name was not officially called "Team Spirit '76". However, the joint military exercise involved a joint air strike-nosedive operation codenamed "Coop. Strike" from Mar. 5 to 17; a combined mobile exercise dubbed "Operation Yellow Dragon" from Mar. 8 to 18; and the combined naval amphibious mobile exercise codenamed "Maulex" from Mar. 25 to April 23.
- The second codenamed "Team Spirit '77", the first "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operational exercise," lasted from March to April, 1977, in the East Sea of Korea, and in the sea near Pohang, North Kyongsang Prov. Its salient feature was the coordination of "landing operations," "bombing exercise" and "long-range air transport operation."
- The third "Team Spirit '78" which involved 118,000 south Korean and the U.S. military personnels in south Korea and from U.S. mainland, was spotlighted by the presence of the sophisticated nuclear military equipment such as neutron-warheaded Lance missiles, B-52 strategic bombers.
- Some 112,000 south Korean local troops and 56,000 American soldiers participated in the fourth "Team Spirit '79". The maneuver was officially described as chiefly aimed at improving the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command.
- The last 51-day "Team Spirit '80" was conducted from Mar. 1, involving 154,000 U.S. and south Korean servicemen. In addition to the U.S. forces in south Korea, the U.S. dispatched one infantry brigade from Hawaii, 7th Fleet elements, and air force fighter units from the Pacific area and Marine units from Okinawa for the exercise.

S. Koreans as Mercenaries

The following points from the first most significant nature of the game:

To judge by the kinds of exercise and military equipment involved, the war game is far from defensive but is clearly offensive in nature. It is primarily intended to test the capability of launching a preemptive assault on the DPRK and secondly to improve riot-control capability needed to prevent a democratic coalition government from seizing power.

The landing operations, strategic and tactical air-raid operations, ground support missions flown by fighter-bombers, naval bombardment exercises, and blitzkrieg operations by mechanized units, all suggest the offensive nature of the war game.

They are supposed to be taking place in northern soil, not in south Korea. The landing exercises aim at landing Hamhung Port of the north on the East Coast, for example. Air sorties are directed at saturation bombings of Pyongyang. B-52's are equipped with nuclear bombs and Phantom fighter-bombers have enough range to reach any target deep in the north and attack it with nuclear weapons.

Special warfare operations, mainly carried out by Marine Corps units, are partly for attacking the north and partly for keeping under control any civil, possible, armed uprising in any part of south Korea. Paratroops are charged with such missions, too.

A breakdown of the U.S. and south Korean troops involved gives an unmistakable evidence of south Korean troops' role as cannon fodder and mercenary forces in the service of the United States.

"Team Spirit '78" involved 65,000 south Koreans and 44,000 GIs in south Korea and from the U.S. mainland and from other U.S. bases in the Pacific, a ratio of 6:4. In case of "Team Spirit '79," the south Koreans numbered 100,000 and the Americans 40,000 — 10:4. The 1980 ratio was 10:5.4 with 100,000 south Koreans and 54,000 GI's. By duty, the south Koreans were assigned for ground duties, while the Americans were on naval, air force and Marine duties which required high technology.

Role of CFC

The master-servant relationships mark the military alliance of the United States and south Korea as it is evident in their Combined Forces Command. The commander of the CFC, activated in December, 1978, is the commander of the American forces in south Korea. The CFC commands the whole of the south Korean armed forces constitutionally under their "president" as their supreme commander, while the American forces "only in south Korea are placed under the control of the CFC. The other U.S. forces are independent of the CFC which is under the command of the headquarters of the U.S. forces in the Pacific. In brief, the south Korean forces are totally integrated in the Asian military strategy of the United States.

This American control is reinforced by the so-called U.N. Command which also controls the whole of the south Korean armed forces and is commanded by an American general, the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea. Such dual military control over south Korea stems from the stark geopolitical realities for U.S. policy in Asia: As Indochina was lost for good, south Korea is the only Asian continental area that the U.S. forces have access as an advance staging and logistics base.

Any loss of south Korea would force American retreat to islands extending from the Japanese archipelago to Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines, Guam, then to Hawaii, raising a spectre of sea lanes of vital raw materials being directly threatened. Behind this fear is the aggressive mentality that Asia and the Pacific Ocean are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and its allies, including Japan. Another important premise is the American perception of the role of south Korea as an anti-Russian strategic point and as a leverage over Japan and other parts of the region.

Characteristics of "Team Spirit '81"

Given this background, it is imperative to carry out joint war games like the current "Team Spirit '81" in order to maintain the combat worthiness of the American forces and the south Korean forces. Of particular significance is the improvement of the capability of quick response and deployment of U.S. forces from the U.S. mainland and overseas bases to the Korean battlefield. A clear picture is of strategic and tactical American forces ready for action in case of a Korean contingency. American commitment to the security of south Korea is a sign of the subordination of south Korean popular hopes to the geopolitical considerations of the United States.

Second, a most outstanding fact about the latest "Team Spirit" is its timing. The war exercise is flexing its muscles and nothing more. The question is against whom? To the Russians, to the DPRK and to the south Korean population? The factor of timing answers the question.

First of all, the flexing of muscles is immediately directed at the south Korean population as a warning not to try to restore democracy and move toward north-south reunification and not to dislodge the U.S.-supported military junta of Gen. Chon. It is virtually forcing the south Korean voters to support Gen. Chon in the forthcoming Feb. 25 "presidential election" and the "parliamentary elections."

The Far Eastern Economic Review in its Jan. 23-29 issue wrote "Appropriately, the next South Korea-United States joint military exercise 'Team Spirit '81' will coincide with South Korea's parliamentary and presidential elections." As spring March-April is a traditional season for possible anti-"government" demonstrations, the joint military drill is intended to dramatize American support for the present dictatorial regime.

The other target is the Pyongyang Government determined to reject Gen. Chon as a south Korean ruler and to see a democratic south Korea for north-south reunification. The message of the war game is that the DPRK must recognize the Chon junta as elected ruler in south Korea and live with the division of the peninsula as "two Koreas." As long as the Americans remain supportive of the totalitarian regime in Seoul, the war games tell, there is no chance of south Korea brought back to democratic order. Any challenge to this course will invite immediate American military response.

To recall the past examples, "Team Spirit '79" partly contributed to the rupture of north-south table tennis talks and formed the background against which the 35th World Table Tennis Championships were held in Pyongyang. The north-south working-level contacts for premiers talks were stalled partly due to "Team Spirit '80."

Another noteworthy fact is that the current war game is part of a world-wide series of war games, a centerpiece being "Global Shield," a thermonuclear warfare drill, just after the inauguration of the ultra-hawkish Reagan-Haig team in Washington. The new American Administration declared its readiness to use nuclear weapons in order to protect American stakes in the world.

Since a full-scale confrontation is suicidal, what the Americans are planning is to keep a standing rapid-deployment forces some 200,000 strong, for world-wide action, mainly for interventionist purposes in Third World countries. The current war game is also part of the RDI strategy. In view of the growing public demand for democracy and reunification, south Korea is a potential trouble spot for U.S. policy-makers.

To justify their military presence and buildup, the Americans and the clients must create the so-called alleged threat from the north. To support the argument, they need some sort of shocking incidents, namely, to let the south Koreans or the American forces to provoke the north and denounce the incident as a Pyongyang-provoked action.

Cheju Island: Island of "Kisaeng Tourism"

Moral or degeneration is prevalent today in south Korea, and particularly on Cheju Island where human dignity is completely trampled underfoot by *"kisaeng* tourism" (prostitution tourism).

The Seoul authorities have long offered south Korean women a plaything of foreign visitors and traded them off like commodities to foreign countries. In recent years they have been committing without hesitation the criminal act of lining their pocket by selling off the chastity of women under the name of *"kisaeng* tourism"

The Seoul authorities, bent on getting 500 million dollars this year by drawing 1,250,000 foreign tourists to south Korea, plan to convert Cheju-do into an ammusement center for foreign visitors including Japanese, by allowing them to visit it without visa after November 15 last. A huge sum of money will be invested in building many "model villages", "hotels of *kisaeng* tourism" and "amusement centers" catering for foreign tourists.

According to the November 13 issue of the south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo", Cheju-do has been designated as an open zone in order to invite more foreign tourists to the island by steamlining formalities for entry.

This step enables foreign visitors to stay there for five days without visa. In addition, they can extend their stay for another five days. A measure is reportedly being considered to allow foreign tourists to stay for one or two days in any part of south Korea.

It goes without saying that the Seoul authorities establish Cheju-do as an open zone in an effort to attract a large number of sex-hungry animals from many foreign countries, particularly Japan.

The Japanese visitors pay special attention to licensed prostitution and gambling, both of which are prohibited in their country.

A total of 1,600 Japanese tourists came to Cheju Island in 1976, 1,200 of them attended *"kisaeng* parties" where Cheju girls were offered. (South KOrean weekly newspaper "Chugang Chungang" dated Dec. 5, 1976)

There are more than 3,000 officially licensed prostitutes in Cheju-do as of last February, over 90% of them were from other districts.

The number of *kisaeng* there increased five times from 1976 when there were 50 licensed prostitutes and 600 call girls as playthings of foreign visitors.

Japanese capitalists take an active part in the development of Cheju-do as a tourist spot.

The Japan Air Line Development Company affiliated with Japan Air Lines, which has invested a huge amount of fund in new hotels for *kisaeng* tourism there, is making all-out efforts to draw Japanese tourists to Cheju-do.

The Kyushu Industrial Traffic Company built a big hotel with 300 guest rooms in Cheju-do in cooperation with Lotte Tourist Co. Over 3,000 hotel rooms will be added in 1985 in Cheju-do.

Four passenger airplanes leave Osaka a week for Cheju-do via Kimhae and airplanes for Cheju-do are planned to be operated at New Tokyo International Airport.

The project of developing Cheju-do was discussed at the fifth south Korea-Japan ministerial conference held in August 1971. The Japanese side was asked there to make a technical survey necessary for the development of Cheju-do for tourism and for the modernization of transportation facilities.

The Japanese government dispatched five officials there to make a "fact-finding report on the project of developing Cheju-do." The report stressed that a large number of hotels should be built for catering to *kisaeng* parties and night life in Cheju-do so that Cheju City with Cheju International Airport, may be developed into an important tourist center for foreigners. The report was criticized in the Japanese Diet because it recommended prostitution as business enterprise.

The Seoul authorities in 1972 made a plan to convert the whole of Cheju-do into a big amusement center. Bent on earning foreign currency, they invested a huge amount of fund in building many *"kisaeng* hotels" and "amusement centers" in Cheju-do and set up even a *"kisaeng* school" and a "hotel school" to train professional *kisaeng.*

In zealously encouraging *"kisaeng* tourism", the south Korean authorities intend to promote their personal interests and remain in power as long as possible by currying favour with foreign capitalists and earning more money in return for offering south Korean women to them as *kisaeng.*

Shown here an advertizement of Cheju KAL Hotel catering for foreign visitors

Korean Atomic-Bomb Victims (2)

Racial Discrimination

(Continued from the previous issue)

Most of Korean atomic-bomb victims returned to their native land, south Korea. Their number is presumably estimated at 15,000-20,000. After the repatriation to the DPRK was begun, some went to the DPRK. For various reasons, a number of Korean victims moved to other places of Japan from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A precise number is unavailable yet.

No relevant relief measures have not been taken by the Japanese authorities for a long time to help Korean atomic-bomb victims. Public attention was gradually brought to them through the movement of the Korean residents in Japan with bomb victims as the leaders and helped by the conscientious Japanese people.

The atomic bombing threw the Koreans in Hiroshima as well as the Japanese into the veriest hell. The people helped each other irrespective of their nationalities.

Racial discrimination was outrageous in such a situation just after the atomic bombing, in particular when the relief activity was conducted by the Japanese military forces.

A 55-year-old Korean woman said: My husband, porter of the military clothing factory, was bombed at the city when he was engaged in his work. His upper half of the body was burnt and most of his skin peeled off and hung down. I went to a school where army surgeons treated the victims. They said there were no medicine to give me.

Racial discrimination became more and more conspicuous when the local governments took administrative relief measures.

The Korean victims were not referred to in the documents on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki published by the Japanese authorities.

Few Korean victims received an atomic air raid victim's certificates.

This document entitles the bearer to receive medical benefits and medical examination free of charge. In order to get this certificate, the applicant must have two eyewitnesses of his or her bombing, at least one Japanese (the stipulation one should be Japanese was removed later). Still large numbers of Korean victims have not received such documents because they remain yet to be found.

The Korean victims who carry of the document number 2,200 in Hiroshima alone.

The delivery of this certificate is done by the application. This measure ignores the reasons of the Korean victims, who were compelled to come to Japan for military servitude or in order to eke out their lives in the colonial days and were illiterate.

Special treatment is available to the victims when they are recognized as atomic-bomb victims by the "special measures law on atomic bombing." Few Korean victims benefit from this law.

This status is subject to approval by the Minister of the Health and Welfare Ministry. It needs first a recognition from a doctor. In addition, the Koreans are excluded from the application of "the law for relief of the war wounded and the war dead." The direct victims of the war, the Koreans, are not compensated for their sacrifice. A Korean whose parent died of the atomic bombing in Hiroshima petitioned the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare to apply the above-mentioned law in 1978. His application was rejected in 1979.

No fact-finding survey on Korean atomic-bombing victims has been conducted by the government authorities.

According to a "summary of the 1979 projects on atomic bomb victims" issued by the medical department of Hiroshima City, a survey was conducted in October, 1950, in 1960, and 1965. But so far, no significant effort was made to investigate the plight of the Korean victims.

In case of the Korean victims their social and economical situation is precarious and through the old-timed "assimilation policy" some Koreans use Japanese names. Another method should be used to survey the facts of the Korean victims. Such method is not yet taken by the administrative authorities.

The Hiroshima City authorities take the following position: The disaster of the atomic bombing is a matter of common concern to the human being. Therefore it is not required to make clear the nationality and build a memorial tower for the Korean victims. Irrespective of their nationalities names were specified in the dead lists of the atomic bombing in the memorial tower dedicated to atomic-bomb victims in Hiroshima. They rejected the erection of a memorial tower for the Korean victims in the Peace Park on the plea of lack of space. However, in August, 1977, a monument to pray for peace was erected in the park. Most of witnesses (who answered the survey conducted in November, 1979, by a fact-finding group on the Korean atomic-bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki) said their relatives' names were not recorded. They didn't know ever the fact that the medical department of Hiroshima City always receive requests for "dedication of their names" to the dead list.

There is a difference in the atomic-bomb experience between the Japanese victims and Korean victims. The koreans are suffering tragic separation of their families in the colonial days. After WWII Korea was divided into two, some members of their families lived in the north or south and they themselves in Japan. This is a characteristic feature of the Korean atomic-bombing victims.

Many Koreans are still afflicted with after-effects of the atomic-bombing. Their sufferings are also caused by the social and economical hardships based on racial discrimination.

They look healthy externally. However, they are tiresome and soon get tired.

One victim said "I feel pain when I am looked on coldly by those who don't know my atomic-bomb diseases." As the victims lack endurance because of the after-effects, even if they find regular jobs, it is difficult for them to continue the work. Therefore, they tend to find daily employments. About 60% of laborers of relief works for the unemployed in Hiroshima are atomic bomb victims. Among them 12% are the Koreans. This indicates they are discriminated racially and as atomic bomb victims.

Atomic-bomb after-effects threaten not only the victims but their descendants. Some younger people hesitate to get married for fear of atomic-bomb diseases; some parents and grandparents worry about when the disease will appear in their descendants.

In February, 1977 the director of the public health department of the Health and Welfare Ministry said: There are many rich Koreans in Japan. They (Korean victims) should receive the relief from them.

In April, 1979, the Health and Welfare Minister and the director of relief department of the Health and Welfare Ministry made clear that there would be no change in the stand of the Japanese authorities towards the Korean victims, saying that the matter on Korean atomic-bombing victims was already settled in the Japan-ROK treaty. There is no room for reconsideration.

Korean Paintings "A Cat and a Butterfly"

"Our Wishes"

Introduced here is a song sung by high school students in Kwangju, South Cholla Province when a brutal massacre was committed there last May by the Chon Du Hwan paratroopers.

A letter from Kwangju wrote: "This occurred in front of the provincial office at about 5:00 pm on May 26. About 10 high school students carried in a coffin their classmate, who was killed by the martial law soldiers. They marched 50 meters from the provincial office to the office of the commerce, a mortuary. The coffin was covered with the national flag. While carrying the coffin, they sang tearfully. Citizens along the road and I wept at this sight."

1.	We want freedom even at the risk of our lives
Unification is our wishes	Freedom, come to us!
We think of unification even in dreams	Freedom revives our nation
Unification we want at the risk of our lives	Freedom restores our homeland
Unification, come to us!	Freedom, come to us quick
Unification revives our nation	Freedom, come here
Unificatation restores our homeland	Following is the original song of the above-mentioned song. This song was written by An Sok Ju (1901-1950), a movie film director, just after the Aug. 15 liberation. The song reflected the aspirations of all the Korean people after the independence of Korea from Japanese colonial rule. This song was sung by the south Korean people for a long time.
Unification, come to us quick	Independence is our wishes
Unification, come here	We dream of independence
2.	We want independence even at the risk of our lives
Freedom is our wishes	Independence, come to us!
We dream of freedom	Independence revives our nation
	Independence restores our homeland
	Independence, come to us quick
	Independence, come here

Present Plight

The health conditions of victims are bad and 85% among them visited hospitals for consultation. Almost 38% receive a close medical examination. Some do not because of their difficult lives or because they worry about the disadvantage in disclosing the atomic-bomb disease or its after-effects in their social life.

Based on the special measures law on the atomic bombing, various allowances are given. They include special allowances, allowances for health care, insurance allowances, medical care allowances, expenses for funerals and festivals. Except those for funerals and festivals, grant of other allowances are restricted depending on income tax of the person himself, spouse and breadwinner.

Main allowances the Korean victims receive are health care allowances (¥16,500 monthly) and insurance allowances (¥8,300 monthly). As of May, 1976, among 1,840 Korean victims in Hiroshima, 65% received these allowances. A survey conducted in November, 1979 showed 86% received them, indicating many of Korean victims suffer from some of the 11 diseases in the special measures law on atomic bombing.

Some 79% of Korean victims are working in spite of their old age. Among them 45% are day employees and the number surpass 50% when the construction workers are included. The numbers of families need livelihood assistance. (To be continued)

Korean Cultural History (38)

Geology, Astronomy (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The *Silhak* geologists of the 17th-18th centuries developed studies on geology and cartography while introducing mathematics. Development in astronomy, calendar compilation, surveying, natural sciences and invention of apparatus played important roles in making accurate maps.

A series of steps were taken; observation of latitudes and longitudes; fixation of the central midheaven centering Seoul; measurement of distances between major points in each district; reexamination of milestones.

On the other hand, geological studies were also made in other areas of learning such as history and geography, nature, economy, military affairs and transportation. As a result of these studies, various kinds of books on geography and more detailed maps were compiled.

"Taekriu" was one of the representative geography books compiled by Li Jung Hwan. This was written during a period from the beginning of the 18th century to the mid-18th century. This book consisted of general remarks and itemized discussions on the position and natural conditions of each province, its economy, inhabitants, culture, history and geography.

Hong Ryong Ho, a scholar in the latter half of the 18th century wrote *"Pukuekiryak"* in which the geographical conditions of the northern area of Korea and trade relations between the Chientao district of China are systematically described. Furthermore, recorded in detail in this book are production, traffic, trade, communication and transportation in this region.

"Songhosaseohyulson" written by Li Ik, also a *Silhak* scholor, was an excellent natural geographical book. He expressed his views on the earth, its movement, the earth's crust, water veins, volcanoes, ebb and flow of the tide, etc. His views were studied by many *Silhak* scholars and generalized.

Among the geographical books there were *"Haedongsokasu"* written by Han Chi Yon in the closing days of the 18th century.

Chong Yak Yong and Ryu Duk Kong left behind them fine works in the early 19th century. Chong Yak Yong and Sin Kyong Jun and Song Hae Ung wrote excellent works, which provided valuable materials on geology in Korea.

On the other hand, Li Su Gwang introduced in his work *"Chibongryulsol"* Annam (a region of the present Vietnam), Sumatra, Thailand, Japan and so on.

Compilation of Detailed Maps

Progress in map-making followed the accumulation of geographical knowledge. During the 17-18th centuries, many maps were made. They were all large in scale, and detailed and accurate.

"Palto-do" map of 8 provinces, made by Chong Sang Ki was a representative map based on surveying. This was later improved to *"Tongukyojido."* This contained detailed information on the geographical contours of Korea, major places, mountain ranges, mountains, rivers, islands, seas, politics, economy, military fortifications, transportation, history, culture, relics, etc.

The *"Taedongyo-jido"* map made in the mid-19th century, was superior to that made by Chong Sang Ki. It consisted of 22 volumes and was compiled by *Silhak* scholar Kim Jong Ho, who spent 27 years from 1834 to 1861 on this work. He devoted his life to the compilation of this map. He mot only closely studied the materials so far made available. But also he did a lot of direct field investigation and survey work, by which the accuracy of his map was improved. This was on a scale of one to 162,000. The reduced scale was indicated in the first drawing, and on this basis, distances, directions and areas could be measured.

The map divided into 22 parts all the areas from Unsong of North Hamgyong Province, the northernmost part of Korea to the southernmost island of Cheju. This map contained in 22 volumes. When they were opened and connected, a big map with an area of 33 square meters could be made. Partial maps of Seoul and its neighbor areas on a larger reduced scale are attached.

Measurement of Latitudes, Longitudes

After 1653, the new calendar came to be used at a suggestion made by Kim Yuk based on the basis of theories of the East and the West. The movements of the sun and the moon were analysed in the theory suggested by Kim Yuk. After 1708, the movement of other planets was introduced in his theory. In and after 1744 another new calendar based on his view came to be used. The new calendar was based on the measurement of the movement of the sun and the moon by areal velocity, which indicated the application of a modern astronomical theory to the calendar.

The *"Pakchungryok"* calendar made public in the mid-18th century contained annual calendars up to 30 years ahead under one cover. In 1782, a new calendar appeared containing calendars up to 110 years ahead under one cover. This was widely used by aristocrats and wealthy people.

The *"Kukchorekiungko"* published in 1796 by Song Chu Tok was an excellent theoretical book on astronomy and calendar-making. Detailed in this book were a history of calendar-making, measurement of latitudes and longitudes, prediction of solar eclipses and lunar eclipses, apparatus for astronomical observation and the method of time measurement.

Latitudes and longitudes were measured, which required precision apparatuses for observation and special techniques and the measurement of coordinates on the basis of reference constellations and accurate measurement of time.

In 1713, the latitude of Seoul was determined as 37 degrees 39.5 minutes and the latitudes of eight provincial capitals were also determined. On the basis of the meridian passing through Seoul, the longitude of each district was decided.

In 1791, latitudes and longitudinal differences were determined. They were:

Provinces	latitude	longitudinal difference
Hamgyong	40:57	one degree to the east
Pyongan	39:33	one degree 15 minutes to the west
Hwanghae	38:18	one degree 24 minutes to the west
Seoul	37:39.15	
Kangwon	37:06	one degree 03 minutes to the east
Chungchong	36:06	9 minutes to the west
Kyongsang	35:21	one degree 39 minutes to the east
Cholla	35:15	9 minutes to the east

Based on these numerical values, the time of sunrise and that of sunset in each province were calculated and a calendar containing this information was made.

As longitudinal differences were precisely determined, the time of a solar eclipse in each district was able to be predicted. The coordinates of the reference constellations were measured again. In 1744 observations were made and the equator coordinates and the ecliptic coordinates were minutely measured against the 44 constellations. The technique of accurately measuring time also made progress. A system of measuring time had already been set up in the first half of the 15th century. By further accurately observing stars passing through the meridian, time could be measured more accurately.

Hourglasses were always adjusted by a numerical value obtained through observation. Theoretical books on measuring time by means of an hourglass were also published in 1744 and 1783.

Song Chu Tok wrote *"Sounkwansu"* (in 4 volumes) in 1818 on the basis of his 10-year studies on astronomy and meteorology. Achievements attained in this branch were seen in this book and his observation records, *"Pungun-ki"*

Explained in detail in *"Sounkwansu"* was a 25-item method of observing 25 kinds of daily phenomena and 8 contingency phenomena. For instances, rains were divided into 8 kinds. It said rainfall should be measured accurately by a pluviometer and recorded.

In the *"Chongcho-sillok,"* rainfall statistics in 8 years are recorded in an entry for May 1799.

Solar eclipses and comets were also systematically observed.

After, the 17th century, astronomy and meteorology were studied by *Silhak* scholars and a new area of learning was opened up by them. Astronomical studies began to be focussed on the structure of the universe and the shape and movement of the earth. Li Ik (1681-1763), Pak Sa Won (1737-1805), Hong Dae Yong (1731-1783) and Chong Yak Yong (1762-1836), all *Silhak* scholars, presented new questions relating to astronomy, meteorology and other natural sciences made great achievements.

Pak Sa Won argued that all things were made of "dust" and "dust" is combined in different ways to produce inanimate objects, organisms and human beings.

Hong Dae Yong said: "The earth, the sun and the stars are no more than components of the galactic; as the galactic is immensely vast and as there are numberless galactics, there is no beginning or end in the universal." (To be continued)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Jan. 4

- The Ryonhap Press held its inagural meeting and started normal reporting operation and starting tele-type services from Jan. 1. Supply of news in print began on Jan. 5.

Jan. 6-Jan. 15

- The Federation of Korean Trade Unions issued a statement strongly criticizing a 10%-17% pay raise guideline adopted by the Federation of Korean Industries. The announcement said that wages should be raised in keeping with productivity increase and price increases.

Jan. 7

- According to a report made by the central bank, 409 companies including the Yongpung Fishery Co., Taesong fabric industry, Tongmyong cold storage and Kyongchang products were unable to draw loans from banking institutions. They were hit by slowed-down exports and import restrictions by foreign countries.

Jan. 8

- According to a newspaper report the "social purification committee" arrested 57,561 juvenile delinquents. Among them, 3,052 were tried, 38,259 received so-called "purification education," while 16,250 were released after being admonished.

Jan. 10

- According to a report made by the ministry of agriculture and fishery, the number of farm households whose crop was reduced by 50% or more due to cold weather, numbered 789,300 (about one-third of the total farm households). 257,928 households, accounting for 32.7% of them, did not have foodstuff for their own consumption.

Jan. 12-15

- The first meeting of consuls posted in Europe, Japan and Canada was held in Seoul city.

Jan. 13

- Ri Gyu Ho, Minister of Education, told a university presidents to start education committees to criticize anti-government ideologies consisting of professors of social science departments.
- According to a report made by "Chosun Ilbo", the number of emigrants in 1980 totaled 37,510 up 5.8% from 1979. Women accounted for 62% of the total, persons whose age is 20 years old to 30 years old 42%, those whose age is less than 20 years 40%. Those who emigrated to the U.S. numbered 34,249 or 80% of the total. A total of 416,008 persons have emigrated to over 79 countries in search of livelihoods since the emigration law was enacted in 1962.

Jan. 14

- Ri Bom Sok, Minister of the Unification Board issued a statement proposing a working-level contact for mutual visits of the south and north Korean supreme chiefs.

Jan. 15

- The Democratic Justice Party held a meeting to nominate a presidential candidate and elected Chun Du Hwan as the top leader and presidential candidate.

Jan. 16

- The ministerial conference made a decision to hold an election of a college of electors of president on Feb. 11 and a presidential election on Feb. 25.
- In a ministerial conference, the government decided to grant clemency to 130,000 former and incumbent public officials who had been disciplined, suspended from office or reprimanded before Dec. 29, 1980.
- It is reported that Japan's nuclear fuel reprocessing plant will be constructed on Cheju Island.

World Bulletin

January

- Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique, addressing the eighth plenary meeting of the CC of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique, expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.
- China's power industry reached its 1980 output target 8 days ahead of schedule by producing 290,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.
- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1237" was launched in the Soviet Union to continue researches into the space.
- The Mexican government annulled its fisheries agreement with the United States.
- The first volume of "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" was published in China.
- The Indian government embarked 3,400 million rupees for the development of the northeastern region of the country during the period of the present five-year plan.
- More than 4,000 small hydroelectric power stations were built across China in 1980 with a total generating capacity of over 800,000 kilowatts.
- Czechoslovak workers in communications fulfilled all their assignments during the period of the 5-year plan (1976-1980).
- China built more than 120 commercial cold stores throughout the country in 1980 with a combined capacity of 150,000 tons.
- Day for defence of national sovereignty was observed in Panama.
- The 62nd anniversary of the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the German labour movement, was commemorated in Berlin.
- More than 15 million tons of freight was handled in 1980 for the first time at the Rostock Port of the German Democratic Republic.
- In China a big rise was registered in the output of television sets, radio sets, bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches in 1980 over 1979.
- The Angolan government adopted a decision to nationalise a number of private industrial and agricultural enterprises and dwelling houses.
- Guyana founded a news agency "Guyana."
- Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, made a speech at a plenary meeting of the Working People's National Council of Romania.
- The Salvadorian guerillas started a new offensive against the reactionary government army in the capital and other areas.
- The Angolan armed forces brought down four planes of the South African racist clique when they illegally intruded into the air space of Angola.
- Angola, Botswana Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho held a meeting and discussed the question of joint efforts for the development of transportation and communications in the region.
- An anti-illiteracy campaign is being under way in Burma.
- Demonstrations were held in Mexico and Venezuela against the U.S.'s military intervention in Salvador.
- The 31st anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India was celebrated in India.
- Latin American countries resolutely denounced the interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. against Salvador. (KCNA)

Ratification of U.N. Convention On Refugees and Koreans In Japan

The Japanese government is moving toward the ratification of a United Nations convention on refugees in an ordinary session of the Diet which is now sitting.

The U.N. convention on refugees is composed of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (46 articles) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (11 articles).

The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, like the International Covenants on Human Rights, has an underlying premise that foreign residents in a given country and its citizens should be treated equally.

The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted at the United Nations in July, 1951 (the protocol was adopted in November, 1966) for the purpose of providing the so-called refugees with the same welfare benefits as those of citizens of the host country.

The number of the signatory countries of the convention was 76 (71 signed the protocol) as of April, 1979.

The Japanese government's move for ratification of the U.N. convention on refugees, following the approval of the International Covenants on Human Rights, reflects a world-wide demand for equal human rights to all people and abolition of racial discrimination and persecution, a movement which has grown in momentum after World War II.

Ratification of the convention obliges Japan to treat refugees in the same way as its people.

So far, the Japanese government has taken discriminated against the boat people and foreign residents, mostly Koreans.

Allies have attacked this policy, saying "serious racial discrimination is widespread in Japan," or "Japan is cold to the boat people." Such criticisms may have induced the Japanese authorities to change then attitude.

In ratifying the U.N. convention on refugees, the Japanese government must grapple the problem of the treatment of Korean residents in Japan such as the rights of residence, access to social security benefits including citizens pensions.

Korean residents in Japan are completely different from the so-called refugees and boat people, as their settlement resulted from Japan's colonial rule over Korea.

From the standpoint of moral obligation, international law and international practice, the Japanese government is supposed to be willing to enable Korean residents here to enjoy all their rights without any restriction and all the more so because it is considering the improve treatment of refugees.

The ratification of the U.N. convention on refugees by the Japanese government entitles foreign residents including Koreans to national pensions and national health insurance.

The above-mentioned social security system has not benefited, thus been open to Koreans here.

Credit must go to Chongryun which has struggled to defend the Koreans' rights with the backing of world public opinion.

However, a problem is that the Japanese authorities intend to disqualify those Koreans aged over 35 for national pensions including an old-age pension, one of the two major pension systems together with welfare pensions.

They justify this execution with an argument that an old-age pension, an important component in the national pension system, applies only to those who have paied dues for more than 25 years from ages over 20 years to 60 years.

They hold people of over 35 in age cannot meet a provision of the system.

In the first place, those Koreans here who should be the first recipients of national pensions (old-age pensions) are those aged over 35. According to 1974 statistics published by Japan's Ministry of Justice, the people of this age group totaled 210,000, or 33% of all the Korean residents.

Generally speaking, people who have reached the age of 65 should be entitled to an old-age pension system (60 years old in case of welfare pensions). But Koreans are barred from them.

The Koreans here aged over 65 are precisely those who were forcibly taken to Japan and lived then miserable lives, suffering all kinds of racial ill-treatment.

What is worse, even after the liberation up until now, they have been unable to find proper jobs because of racial discrimination. Now, their plight is becoming more serious as they get older.

For Japanese citizens 35 in age, the government has taken steps to reduce the period according to ages since 1961 when the national pension system was enforced.

In 1972, when Okinawa was reverted to Japanese jurisdiction, the government adopted special measures for the Okinawa people.

What the Japanese government has to take into account is the historical background behind the settlement of the Korean residents in this country. It is necessary to drop all the restrictions or conditions so far place on their application for national pensions.

Concerning social security, article 24 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees states that the Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying on their territory the same treatment as is accorded to their nationals.

Article 9 of the International Covenants on Human Rights stipulates that the State Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

The Japanese government should rescind age restrictions reserved for all the Korean residents in applying the national pension (old-age pension) and open the old-age welfare pension to Koreans aged over 70 giving consideration.

The U.N. Convention Relating to the Status of the Refugees in Articles 31, 32 and 33, also binds its signatories to guarantee the refugees the right to reside on their territory without particular restrictions.

These provisions have so far violated by the Japanese government with regard to the resident Koreans. Many of them have been deported to south Korea.

In ratifying the U.N. convention, the Japanese authorities should be serious in defending the fundamental human rights of the Korean residents here, national of a sovereign state, who can not be called refugees or boat people.

Seoul's Supreme Court Ruling (Gist)

South Korean democratic leader Kim Dae Jung and the 11 other democratic leaders were indicted on the fabricated charges on July 31, in 1980.

Seoul's supreme court Jan. 23 rejected the appeals by Mr. Kim and his codefendants, upholding the court-martial sentences against them.

Here is a gist of a decision made by the supreme court and reduced terms carried in the Jan. 24 issue of The Korea Herald:

Kim Dae Jung, 56, former presidential candidate, charged with 1) plotting rebellion, 2) violation of martial law, 3) agitation for violation of martial law, 4) violation of the national security law, 5) violation of the anti-communist law and 6) violation of foreign exchange control law.

He was sentenced to death, forfeiture of 200,000 yen and $7,300 and fines of 1,571,400 won (by the army headquarters general court-martial). The sentence was appealed but the appeal was rejected by the army headquarters high court-martial. (life imprisonment)

Mun Ik Hwan, 63, Christian pastor, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 20 years in prison by the general court-martial and was sentenced 15 years in prison by the high court-martial (10 years).

Li Mun Yong, 54, former professor, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 20 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (15 years)

Ye Choon Ho, 53, former lawmaker, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 12 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (8 years)

Ko Un Tae, 48, a poet, charged with 1) plotting rebellion, 2) violation of martial law and 3) agitation for violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 15 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (10 years)

Kim Sang Hyun, 46, former lawmaker, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 10 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (7 years)

Li Shin Bom, 31, former student, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 12 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (9 years)

Cho Song Su, 31, former student, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 15 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (10 years)

Li Hae Chan, 28, former student, charged with 1) plotting rebellion, 2) violation of martial law and 3) agitation for violation of martial law.

He was sentenced 10 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (7 years)

Li Sok Pyo, 28, former student, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to seven years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (5 years)

Song Gi Won, 33, former student, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 10 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (7 years)

Sol Hun, 28, former student, charged with 1) plotting rebellion and 2) violation of martial law.

He was sentenced to 10 years in prison by the general court-martial. His appeal was rejected by the high court-martial. (7 years)

Tokyo Mulling Cheju Island As Its Nuke Plant

A plan to build a Japanese nuclear fuel reprocessing plant on Cheju Island at the southern tip of south Korea has been drawn up by Japanese and south Korean nuclear planners.

This was revealed in the Jan. 10 appeal adopted by a meeting called "We oppose a Japanese reprocessing plant in south Korea" sponsored jointly by the Citizens Committee to Investigate Japan-South Korea Fusion and the Independent Lecture Action Committee.

According to the appeal, Tamaoki Kazuo, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, last April said that it was very difficult to build a nuclear reprocessing plant in Japan because of strong protests from local inhabitants.

"The most desirable site for such a plant is Cheju Island. A second Japanese reprocessing plant is sure to be built in Cheju Island," said Tamaoki.

Tamaoki is a leading lobbyist for south Korea and actively supports the promotion of nuclear development.

At the second Japan-south Korea Nuclear Industries Seminar held in Tokyo, from Nov. 10 to 11, 1980, a south Korean delegate, supporting Tamaoki's remarks, stated that south Korea is ready to provide Japan with a site for a nuclear reprocessing plant.

Observers here say that Japan's nuclear planners have changed their original plan to build a second reprocessing plant in Japan, as Japanese citizens have been nervous about nuclear plants.

The planned nuclear fuel reprocessing plant will reprocess large quantities of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive substances which will be released in the atmosphere from such a plant will several hundred times larger from an atomic power plant.

Even except for possible accidents, there is a great danger that it may cause serious environmental pollution.

More dangerous is the fact that pultonium which will be produced in the reprocessing process can be used to produce nuclear weapons.

(Continued from page 1)

was intended to serve as a signal of American resolve not to tolerate the emergence of a democratic south Korea and preserve the American interests. Reagan described his talks with Chon as "a sign to all the people of Asia, as well as the people of Korea, that the United States has long standing interests and enduring commitments to their part of the world." Haig stressed in his Jan. 13 statement the necessity of preventing south Korea from falling to "unfriendly hands." He was supposedly referring to Mr. Kim Dae Jung, other democratic leaders and democratic forces.

Legitimizing Dictator Chon as Full Reaganite Client

The meeting with Reagan amounted to a political legitimization of the strongman Chon Du Hwan as a full American client and contributed to the consolidation of his standing within the south Korea ruling quarters to the bitterness of the south Korean people.

The American president approved the death of democracy and the Kwangju massacre with Mr. Kim Dae Jung locked in jail for the whole of his life. The absence of official American approval would lead to a counter-coup from disgruntled military officials and might encourage an open uprising. With American OK, the south Korean dictator is now in a position to win "an overwhelming victory" in the forthcoming Feb. 25 "presidential election."

The security of the south Korean dictator is essential to the security of vital American stakes in the area. This logic is simply rephrased with references to "freedom, peace, and security." Freedom without human rights and democracy is what Reagan freedom ought to be.

Vigorous Sale of "Two-Korea" Policy

That the joint communique is a declaration of the American resolve to pursue the "two-Korea" policy and of the pledge of the strongman Chon to remain loyal to that policy is a most disquieting aspects.

Despite the word reunification, Reagan and Chon Du Hwan expressed their resolve to sell vigorously their "two-Korea" policy by advocating "cross recognition" and "a north-south summit."

Prior to the publication of the joint communique, the south Korean client met on Jan. 31 with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and asked for his good office in having Pyongyang apply separately for UN membership. This showed the true objective use to the American policy conduct in the Asian region.

The joint communique and speeches of Reagan and other American officials made it plain that the United States is prepared to use military forces to deter any effort to reunify the divided country which constitutes "an act of aggression" to Washington and Seoul.

The joint communique also binds south Korea to be dependent on the United States for military technology, energy and other raw materials, a move designed to bring south Korea farther from the reunification with the northern part.

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